

**Catalog No.** 0161**Name** Hedjw(?) *serekh***Date (Period)** Naqada IIIB-C1**Date (King)** Uncertain (unknown or Hedjw(?))**Dated By** Archaeological context; typological comparison**Type** Vessel (wine jar)**Method of Inscription** Incised**Material** Pottery**Region** Memphite region**Site** Tura**Locality** Tomb 17.1.7**Depository** Unknown**Registration No.** Unknown**Dimensions****References:**

Junker, 1912, pp. 45-46, p. 47, fig. 57.2

Vikentiev, 1949-1950, p. 212, p. 212, fig. 16

Fischer, 1963, pp. 46-47, p. 46, fig. 3.b

Kahl, 1994, p. 183,

van den Brink, 1996, pp. 140-158, p. 142, no. 19; p. 145, III.19

Wilkinson, 1999, pp. 55-56,

Hendrickx, 2001, p. 94,

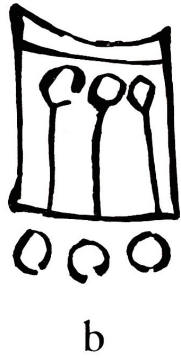
Jiménez-Serrano, 2003, pp. 119-120,

Raffaele, 2003, p. 115,

Regulski, Database of Early Dynastic Inscriptions,

**Comments**

Fischer 1963 identifies this as Narmer. Regulski dates it Naqada IIIB-C. Kahl 1994 attributes it to Dynasty 0. Jiménez-Serrano 2003 says that it is not a king's name. Wilkinson 1999 believes these inscriptions may or may not represent the ruler represented in Source # 0168 (not Narmer) and uses the name "King A" since the name cannot be determined. According to Hendrickx 2001, this inscription does not represent a specific royal name but represents royal insignia. Pätznick (personal communication, 2017) reads this as complex of the white (things) and not as a *serekh*. Raffaele 2003 names the king, if it is a royal name, *Hedjw*, the plural of the mace sign, *HD*. Van den Brink (1996: 147, 151) compares the triple maces to sign M8 and suggests that there may be a connection between this *serekh* and the name of the defeated ruler on the Narmer Palette, who is identified by some scholars as *Was*. Consequently he attributes the *serekh* to "unidentified (*Was*?)". This inscription is probably a generic sign of royalty.



Junker, 1912

p. 47, fig. 57.2